

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Report Covers Calendar Year: January 1 – December 31, 2012

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua usted bebe. Tradúscalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

I. Public Water System (PWS) Information

PWS Name:	City of Winslow				
PWS ID #	AZ04-09035				
Owner / Operator Name:	City of Winslow/Allen Rosenbaum				
Telephone #	(928)289-1450	Fax #	(928)289-1328	E-mail	Allen.rosenbaum@ci.winslow.az.us
We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you would like to learn more about public participation or to attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, please contact Suzy Wetzel at (928)289-1416 for additional opportunity and meetings dates and times.					

II. Drinking Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Our water source(s):	Six wells located south/southwest of the City of Winslow
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III. Drinking Water Contaminants

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

IV. Vulnerable Population

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV-AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

V. Source Water Assessment

If the public water system received a Source Water Assessment (SWA), include a brief summary of the susceptibility as summarized in the SWA report. Further source water assessment documentation can be obtained by contacting ADEQ, 602-771-4641.

Potential sources of contamination in our source water area come from: The risk was determined to be a low risk designation, which indicates that most source water protection measures are already implemented, or the hydrogeology is such that the source water protection measures will have little impact on protection.

The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that could occur. It does not mean that the contamination has or will occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan.

VI. Definitions

AL = Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MFL = Million fibers per liter.
MRDL = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.
MRDLG = Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.
MREM = Millirems per year - a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
NA = Not Applicable, sampling was not completed by regulation or was not required.
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units, a measure of water clarity.
PCi/L = Picocuries per liter - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
PPM = Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L).
PPB = Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L).
PPT = Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter.
PPQ = Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter.
TT = Treatment Technique - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ppm x 1000 = ppb
ppb x 1000 = ppt
ppt x 1000 = ppq

VII. Health Effects Language

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods-of-time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, and detected nitrate levels are above 5 ppm, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

If **arsenic** is less than or equal to the MCL, your drinking water meets EPA's standards. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to **lead** in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. Flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the EPA *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* at 1-800-426-4791.

VIII. Water Quality Data

Microbiological	Violation Y or N	Number of Samples Present <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Absent (A) or Present (P) <u>OR</u> Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (System takes ≥ 40 monthly samples) 5% of monthly samples are positive; (System takes ≤ 40 monthly samples) 1 positive monthly sample	Y	4	P	0	0	1/13/2012	Naturally Present in Environment
Fecal coliform and E. Coli (TC Rule)	Y	4	P	0	0	1/13/2012	Human and animal fecal waste
Disinfectants	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA)	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	N	0.51	1.05-2.20	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	RAA 2012	Water additive used to control microbes
Disinfection By-Products	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb) (HAA5)	N	<1.0 RAA	<1.0	60	n/a	7/17/2012	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TTHM)	N	7.7 RAA	7.7	80	n/a	7/17/2012	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Lead & Copper	Violation Y or N	90 th Percentile <u>AND</u> Number of Samples Over the AL	Range of All Samples (L-H)	AL	ALG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	90 th Percentile =0.080	<0.020-0.37	AL = 1.3	ALG = 1.3	8/20/2010	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	N	90 th Percentile =0.0086	<1.0-17	AL = 15	0	8/2082010	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Radionuclides	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	N	8.1	6.6-8.1	15	0	12/16/2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	N	1.8	1.0-1.8	5	0	12/16/2010	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	Violation Y or N	Running Annual Average (RAA) <u>OR</u> Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (L-H)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	N	0.0316	3.0311-0.316	2	2	10/25/2007 12/26/2007	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	N	Non-detected	Non-detected	10	10	12/20/2012	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)				1	1		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

XI. Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products Rule

Stage 2 DBP Rule required some systems to complete an Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) to characterize DBP levels in their distribution systems and identify locations to monitor DBPs for Stage 2 DBP Rule compliance. The following table summarizes the individual sample results for the IDSE standard monitoring performed in <2012>

Contaminant	Number of Analyses	Minimum Level Detected	Highest Level Detected
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2	<2.0	<2.0
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2	<0.50	2.7

X. Violations

Type / Description	Compliance Period	Corrective Actions taken by PWS
Total Coliform Bacteria	January, 2012	Isolate and super chlorinate line – retake test
E. Coli	January, 2012	Isolate and super chlorinate line – retake test

An explanation of the violation(s) in the above table, the steps taken to resolve the violation(s) and any required health effects information are required to be included with this report. (Attach copy of Public Notice if available.)